BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865. NO. 4.

ADVERTISING RATES.
ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for every insertion. Longer advertisements in proportion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

We Need Money.--The amounts due us from delinquent subscribers will enable us to pay our debts;--otherwise it will be impossible to do so, or to continue the publication of the *Press* much longer, as our stock of paper is nearly exhausted.

Secret Circular.

Our attention has been drawn to a *secret circular*, found in the streets of Salem, addressed to "Messrs. M. F. A. W. B., and other prominent gentlemen of the true Southern party of Forsyth."

Initials are used in this secret circular, as a precaution, and the object in view seems to be to disorganize the Union party in Forsyth particularly, and throughout the State generally, by making repudiation of our State debt the ostensible issue, and by that means, if possible, again revive the old democratic party. Secessionists seem to be the prime movers in this matter, and we take occasion to warn the public to beware, before it is too late. We had an idea of transferring the whole of this secret circular to our columns, but our limited space would not admit of it this week, owing to its length.

The following extracts explain the object of this secret movement:

"We cannot but hope that you may be successful in accomplishing the one cherished object of our hearts, that is, the division of the Union party in this State, and probably in the Southern States, which you are well aware is the only mode by which the true Southern party may be allowed to participate in State or public offices of any kind."

Again:--

"You are aware, as we hope, that great caution will be necessary in accomplishing the measure we have spoken of, as should it once become known that the doctrine of *repudiation* has been instituted for the purpose of reorganizing the old *democratic* party of 1860, and the *true Southern party* of 1861, '62, '63, and '64, it would meet with such opposition from the men of Forsyth, as would prevent our making any headway, for I assure you that even Democrats of 1860 would oppose it in a great many instances."

The object of putting down the Union men, this above alluded to *secret circular intimates*, must be accomplished by fair or foul means, at all hazards. A particular hatred, with mingled fear, is expressed in this circular against Judge Pearson, I. G. Lash and D. H. Starbuck, Esqrs., all of whom are and ever have been devoted and consistent Union men, and are prominent Union candidates for the Convention.

Away with all this!--This is no time to foment party strife, when we should all be united and work together for the good of our State and common country.

We have Civil Law.--The erroneous impression seems to prevail with some that we have no civil law. Here are cases in point which prove the contrary.

Several cases of horse stealing came up before our Magistrates, a few days since, who, after hearing the evidence, according to previous instructions, sent the prisoners with the evidence, to Gen. Kilpatrick, at Lexington, who returned the prisoners to the Sheriff of this county with the endorsement upon the papers, that the General commanding the department of North Carolina has decided not to interfere in any cases not purely military or growing out of the Federal occupation of the country, and that the above cases should be disposed of by the civil laws.

Since the above, we learn, it has been decided that the above alluded cases come under the military law, and the parties have been sent to Greensborough for trial.

We are sorry to hear of occasional disturbances at public gatherings, caused by old grudges. We would advise our friends to let by-gones be by-gones, and forget injuries and insults received, if possible. It would be much better now, since the war is over, to endeavor to cultivate relations of peace and friendship, than to open old sores which a little time might perhaps effectually heal.

In the language of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel: "Let our people but resolve not to quarrel among themselves--not to oppress and trample down each other--but to help and be helped, live and let live, in a spirit of fraternity and justice, and we shall soon be visited with an unprecedented flood tide of prosperity and wealth."

In the Governor's Proclamation, after the paragraph ending "and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace," an addition giving important information to Clerks, Justices and the people generally, has been made. The matter now inserted was prepared to be added after the first publication of the Proclamation in the Raleigh papers.

The Convention Election.

The following persons have been appointed Inspectors of the election to be held on the 21st instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to assemble on the 2nd of October:--

Sides',	Thos. Long, Esq., W. B. Doub, Wm. Long.
Bethania,	T. C. Johnson, Esq., Elias Shaub, Jos. Transou.
Lewisville,	J. T. Conrad, Esq., Vachel Craft, W. Griffith.
Stafford's,	W. Thornton, Esq., Casper Todd, A. Thomas.
Vaughtown,	H. D. Swaim, Esq., D. A. Marten, Jos. Brindle.
Kernersville,	J. S. Harmon, Esq., E. Perry, P. Kerner.
Cross Roads,	M. L. Whicker, Esq., Smith Linville, J. F. Vance.
Matthews',	Jno. H. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris, T. Vanhoy.
Sedge Garden,	W. McMillan, Esq., W. Marshall, T. Marshall.
Winston,	N. S. Cook, Esq., Sol. Mickey, J. H. White.

Very Sensible.--Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has written a letter, which appears in this issue, in which he says: "We of the South referred the questions at issue to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made--and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, and accept it as final."

It would be well if the few malcontents who still shake their heads mysteriously, and make use of every opportunity privately to give utterance to their dissatisfaction, to take lessons under Gen. Johnson, and learn how to look facts in the face, and accommodate themselves to circumstances gracefully!

In the course of a few weeks, we presume, we will have increased mail facilities, when we hope to be able to resume our weekly issue.

Western Sentinel.--The Winston *Sentinel*, which had been suspended since Gen. Stoneman's raid, has again made its appearance on our table. It is conducted by Messrs. J. W. Alspaugh and G. W. Sites.

The Brother Jonathan with 300 passengers has been lost on the coast of Oregon. Only fourteen men and a woman were saved.

Ed. B. Ketchum, the great New York forger, has been arrested, but only $40,000 found on his person.

An accident occured on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad on the 25th inst., by which 15 persons were killed.

No preparations for the trial of Jeff. Davis, it is said, have yet been made.

Gold in New York on the 26th 143½.

See new Advertisments.

PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg last week, for the nomination of State officers, assert that the rebellious States are entitled to all the rights which they possessed previous to the rebellion, and immediate and unconditional representation in Congress; denunciation of military arrests and trials and negro suffrage. The resolutions are of a strong State rights character, and promise President Johnson support "in all constitutional efforts to restore to the States the exercise of their rights and power."

The foreign immigration into the United States for the six months ending with June, comprised nearly seventy-five thousand persons of whom forty-two thousand were males.

M. Degellado, Maximillian's envoy to Washington, presented a letter from Maximillian to President Johnson. It was returned with the statement that President Johnson knew no such person as the Emperor of Mexico.

The Tobacco Crop in the South.--The western crop, which, compared in quality with the Virginia and North Carolina product, is about as Surat to Sea Island cotton, is also represented to be quite unpromising. Kentucky papers say that, from reliable information from various sections of the state, it has been ascertained that the growing crop of tobacco will be far less than that of last year, both in quality and quantity. In the more southern portions of the state, and in Tennessee, what is denominated as Clarkesville leaf is equally short, the impression prevailing that the yield will not much exceed half the usual average. A letter from Todd county, Ky., from an intelligent observer, who is not a tobacco grower or buyer, states the result of his investigation that, under the most favorable circumstances, a two thirds crop, as compared with last year, will not be grown this year in that whole region. With late planting and the hazards of early frosts, that estimate is very liable to fall short.--*Rich. Whig.*

The Only Slave Countries.--The only two countries which now maintain slavery are Spain and Brazil. A French journal states that Brazil will be the first to abolish it.--Measures have already been prepared in the Senate looking to this object. The terrible war in the United States, and the equally terrible debt caused by trying to uphold the "institution," give considerable uneasiness in the countries which legalize it, and the question is being asked, whether it is not better to try and get rid of it by other than violent means. A question like this is likely to bring it about by one means or the other.--*Pitts. Chronicle.*

The first bale of the new cotton crop of Texas was sold in New Orleans on the 16th ult., on that day over 4000 bales changed hands--the heaviest operations of any one day since the war commenced.

An Earthquake.--The Shock Felt throughout Mississippi and Lower Tennessee.

New Orleans, August 27, 1865.

The Times has a special dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, of this date which says: "An earthquake shock was seriously felt about nine o'clock this morning at Memphis, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Oxford and Grenada. At Memphis the shock was severe enough to cause the people to run out of their houses."

Memphis, August 17, 1865.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, shaking buildings, tumbling down chimneys, upsetting loose articles, and an iron safe establishment was thrown over. The shock was even more plainly felt at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and at Lagrange, Tennessee. It lasted about ten seconds. No particulars of the amount of damage done are known.

East Tennessee--Murders and Violence of Daily Occurrence.

From a letter written by a gentleman at Bristol, the Memphis Bulletin extracts the following items:

Mr. Mimms, a worthy citizen of East Tennessee, was brutally murdered in his own yard at Morristown a few days since. No cognizance whatever was taken of the deed by the authorities.

The McDowells and other leading families have been forced to leave Greenville to save their lives.

Where peace once prevailed now anarchy reigns supreme. Murders and violence daily occur, at which it seems Heaven could but blush.

A lady in Jonesboro', writing to a friend in this city, July 26th, expresses the opinion that in six months there will not be a respectable Southern family in that town or surrounding country, that can possibly get away.

It is also stated on good authority that Capt Lenoir, late of the rebel army, was recently taken from his house at Lenoir, East Tennessee, carried into the woods and murdered in cold blood. The parties who perpetrated this outrage are unknown.

RIOT AT ACQUIA CREEK.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 4. 1865.

The *Richmond Republic* of to-day says a riot took place at Acquia Creek on Tuesday last between the whites and blacks employed there. The latter tried to drive the former away, and partially succeeded. The military interfered, killing one colored man and wounding many others. Fifteen colored men were taken to Richmond and turned over to the military authorities.

The number of battles fought during the late war is given by an exchange, who we think understates the number, at two hundred and fifty two. Of these, the soil of Virginia drank the blood of 89, Tennessee witnessed 37, Missouri 25, Georgia 12, South Carolina 10, North Carolina 11, Alabama 7, Florida 5, Kentucky 14, the Indian Territory and New Mexico one each. Once the wave of war rolled into a Northern State, and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated, sixteen were naval achievements.

It is said that twenty nine thousand additional troops are to be immediately mustered out of service, as follows:--From the Middle Department, six thousand; Depart of Washington, eight thousand; Kentucky five thousand; North Carolina, eight thousand; Mississippi, two thousand.

The number of white troops retained to constitute the Regular Army, will number 125,000 men.

MARRIED:

On the 24th ult., by H. Halslip, Esq., Mr. John Eckerson to Miss Johannah Neal.

Also, by the same, Mr. Jos. Zimmerman to Miss Mehandah Neal.

Recently by same, John Blackburn to Miss Betsie Smith.

New Advertisements.

A VALUABLE WORK.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

By Professor Emmons.

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Sept. 2, 1865.--3t. Raleigh N. C.

*** Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

Dried Fruit Wanted.

I AM in the Dried Fruit Trade, and will pay the highest Market price for any quantity of Dried Fruit:--Peeled Apples, Peeled and Unpealed Peaches, Peeled Pears, Seeded Cherries and Plums and Dried Blackberries.

I have on hand quite a fair stock of GOODS, and will keep up a supply.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.--tf.

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks,--and will also buy Specie. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.--tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons entitled to receive the Amnesty Oath, that the undersigned will administer the same to the citizens of Salem District, on Wednesday and Thursday the 13th and 14th days of September instant.

J. [illegible], J. P.
C. L. RIGHTS, J. P.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

A PROCLAMATION

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

Provisional Governor.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and in order, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe & Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleaveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnston will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective Counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable for the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and provided further, that they be citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be returned to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention, and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th 1865:

"*First*--All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second--All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third--All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth--All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth--All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth--All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh--All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth--All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth--All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth--All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh--All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth--All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth--All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth--All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eight, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State, or pretended Confederate government, or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States, by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offences from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to institute inquiry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without mental reservation or evasion, [illegible] in violation of said oath, and they will assure them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law of perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath, and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every person to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so; and the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and duly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

Who Can Take Seats in the Approaching State Convention.

Many persons, loyal citizens, who are excluded from their former privileges and franchises by reason of their falling within one or the other of the excepted classes of the President's proclamation, have written to us and asked us whether one who is prohibited from voting at the election, can, if elected as a delegate, take a seat in the convention? Our own opinion is [illegible] it was not intended by the President of the United States that any person tainted with treason to the United States government shall take any part by voting or otherwise, in reorganizing or reconstructing the government, until the taint has been removed; that the only way by which the taint can be removed from a person coming within either of the fourteen exceptions, is by a pardon from the President, and that no one is eligible to an election even until a pardon has first been had and obtained. Hence, in order to avoid trouble and disappointment, we advise our friends who may be so unfortunate as not to have received a pardon before the day of election, and who may desire to be in the convention, not to allow their names to be run, for, if elected, they can *not take their seats.* These are our opinions in which we are sustained by every one with whom we have conversed, and common sense teaches that it is the only sound opinion.--There are several of our warm personal and political friends whom we would be pleased to see in the convention, who are to be pardoned and who have not yet filed a petition, we hope they will hasten and qualify themselves, run and be elected.

On the other hand, any person who is loyal, and who does not come within the excluded classes of the President's proclamation, but who if he does, has received pardon, can take a seat in the convention, as it matters not how many other offices he may hold, either state or national.

FREEDMEN GOING NORTH.

A telegram from New York says: "A party of thirty negroes from the South passed through the city to-day en route for Rhode Island, where homes have been provided for them by the Freedmen's Bureau. The Express says this is the second party of negroes thus sent to Rhode Island at the government expense."--The Washington Chronicle, of Sunday, says:

The demand for freedmen to go as laborers to the Northern States has been very brisk.--This week an agent took one hundred to Providence, R. I., where places had been engaged for all of them. One farmer, near Steubenville, Ohio, applies for one hundred hands.--The supply is inadequate to the demand, and a requisition has been made on the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, at Richmond, for two hundred men and women to go North and West. No applications are made from Virginia, and consequently there is a large surplus of freedmen in that State seeking employment.--The farmers of Maryland, who drove off their servants upon their emancipation, are now seeking help from the Freedmen's Bureau here, and paying their colored employees liberally.

THE MARRIAGE OF NEGROES.

Gen. Halleck, commanding the Military Division, including the Department of North Carolina, has issued the following order, relative to the marriage of Negroes:

HDQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE JAMES,
RICHMOND, VA., May 28, 1865.
General Orders. No. [illegible]

I. The attention of clergymen and magistrates who are authorized by the laws of Virginia and North Carolina to perform marriage ceremonies is respectfully called to the [illegible] colored men and women in their respective parishes and districts who have married relations without contracting marital obligations. Such persons should be duly instructed in regard to their duty to support and educate their offspring. They must be made to understand that the laws of God as well as the laws of their country, forbid their living together, as man and wife without the solemnization of marriage.

II. Military orders in regard to oaths and license to be taken before marriage will not be deemed applicable to colored persons, nor to those who marry them, unless a fee be charged, nor will any formalities be required which are not necessary for the completion of a civil contract of marriage by the laws of the State. All such marriages, however, should be duly registered and a proper certificate given to the parties. It is recommended that all such [illegible]

III. It is hoped that all [illegible] in ameliorating the condition of the colored race, and in improving their social character, will use their influence in promoting the object in view.

By order of
MAJ. GEN. HALLECK.
E. D. KELTON, Asst. Adj't General.

The South American States have [illegible] a treaty of alliance and defense to endure [illegible] years in view of the French movements in Mexico.

THE EXODUS TO MEXICO EXAGGERATED—BUT FEW OF THE TEXAS CONFEDERATES GONE—THEY ARE GOING AGAINST MAXIMILIAN INSTEAD OF FOR HIM—STERLING PRICE, GEN. PARSONS, &c.

[From the St. Louis Republican, July 27.]

Major General Herron, who has just arrived in this city from the Military Division of the Gulf, gives us some information which will correct an error that is generally prevalent throughout the North. It is in relation to the removal of the Confederate soldiers to Mexico, with the intention of taking part in the contest by which that unfortunate country is still distracted. Being just from Shreveport, where he received the surrender of the bulk of Kirby Smith's army and where he was brought into contact with Confederates of every rank, he is of course enabled to speak advisedly.

Instead of the seven or eight thousand Missourians who are said to have accompanied Shelby beyond the Rio Grande, that officer was followed, it seems, by a scanty band of two hundred. Their purpose, as well as their leader's, was to join, not Maximilian, as has been reported, but Juarez and the liberal cause. Other parties of Confederates who imitated Shelby, Missourians and men from seceded states, will not exceed a few hundred in number, all told. Like the former, they design to cast their swords into the scale against Maximilian, and the French and Austrian contingents by whom he is supported.—This, he says, is the purpose of all confederates who have sought or may seek a hand in the military affairs of Mexico.—Their motive in siding with the liberal party is one of the resentments towards Louis Napoleon, who so grievously disappointed their hopes of intervention against the United States in the contest from which they have just emerged. A partial revenge, they now think, is attainable by expelling his protege from Mexican soil, and they will do their best to bring about such a result. Others upon whom this motive did not operate, expressed a willingness to go out of pure regard for the principle of the Monroe doctrine, and thought that all interlopers upon American soil ought to be driven off.

Sterling Price is in Texas with his family, and entertains no idea of going to Mexico. It is not improbable that he may return to Missouri at no distant day. Gen. Monroe M. Parsons has also located in Texas for the purpose of practicing law. Gen. Churchill, who was captured originally at Arkansas Post, together with Buckner, Bragg and Beauregard, are in New Orleans—none of them thinking of removing permanently from the United States. General Churchill expresses a wish to go to Europe to remain a limited time abroad.

STATE CLAIMS.

Claims have been filed at Washington by the following States for money disbursed in arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops during the war, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the Governor of any State or his authorized agents:—

Pennsylvania,	$2,128,419 32
Michigan,	632,992 29
Connecticut,	1,940,633 33
Kentucky,	2,418,499 99
West Virginia,	46,918 87
New Hampshire,	1,319,712 44
New Jersey,	516,225 82
Kansas,	12,551 04
Maine,	1,144,319 90
Rhode Island,	502,190 93
Minnesota,	25,133 17
Delaware,	3,019 20
Indiana,	1,927,856 90
Ohio,	2,289,154 39
Massachusetts,	3,501,7[illegible] 50
Iowa,	617,574 78
Wisconsin,	1,169,413 46
Illinois,	3,800,613 14
New York,	2,948,965 66
Vermont,	718,096 64
Total,	$27,710,864 95

ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.—The Representatives in Congress elect from this State are as follows:

First District.—*L. S. Trimble*, over O. D. Bradley, 3,000 majority.

Second District.—*Geo. H. Yeaman, over L. C. Ritter, 800 majority.

Third District.—*Henry Grider*, over J. H. Bowley, 2,000 majority.

Fourth District.—*Aaron Harding*, over Marion C. Taylor, 3,000 majority.

Fifth District.—LOVELL H. ROSSEAU, over *Robert Mallory, 1,500 majority.

Sixth District.—*GREEN CLAY SMITH, over A. H. Ward, 800 majority.

Seventh District.—*George S. Shanklin*, over Speed S. Fry, 3,000 majority.

Eighth District.—*WILLIAM H. RANDALL, over T. P. Cornell, 4,000 majority.

Ninth District.—SAMUEL MCKEE, over J. Smith Hurt, 1,000 majority.

*Members of the last House. Anti-slavery and pro-amendment in small capitals. Democrats and Conservatives in italics.

TENNESSEE.—The following persons have been elected to Congress in Tennessee:

Upper E. Tennessee.—N. J. Taylor, (U.)
Knoxville District.—Horace Maynard, (U.)
Chattanooga District.—Asa Faulkner, (Op.)
Nashville District.—W. B. Campbell, (Op.)
Clarksville District.—D. B. Thomas, (Op.)
West Tennessee.—Col. Hawkins, (U.)
Memphis District.—Dr. Leftwich, (U.)
Shelbyville District.—Edward Cooper, (U.)

Gov. Pierpont has addressed a notice to the Justices of the County Courts of Virginia, saying he has reliable information that in a number of counties in the State, persons have been elected to the offices of Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff, Commissioner of Revenue and Clerk of Court, and in some instances Justices of the Peace, who are disqualified by a clause of the Constitution which excludes from voting or holding offices, any person who have held any office under, or been a member of any so called Confederate Congress or Legislature. The Justices are directed to consider all offices above referred to, to which persons so disqualified shall have been elected, vacant, and to order elections immediately to fill such vacancies.

STATE NEWS.

FAYETTEVILLE AFFAIRS.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Herald:

The attention of the municipal authorities has just been called to an editorial in your issue of the 10th inst., entitled "The Result of Obstinacy." They have in consequence of your article, caused an investigation to be made of each cause of complaint therein contained, and communicate to your paper the result of that investigation, vouching for its entire truthfulness in every particular.

The first specific allegation in your article is that "Two Negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by the sheriff on the sentence of a magistrate in the town of Fayetteville." The fact is that two negroes were not tied up and whipped by the sheriff," but *one negro who was proven to be guilty of larceny* was sentenced by a magistrate to be whipped, and was whipped accordingly by a person deputized as constable. In this the magistrate exceeded his jurisdiction and committed an error; he should have bound the negro over to answer the charge at next court—if he had done this the negro would, upon conviction, have been sentenced by the court to receive the same punishment which was inflicted, whipping being the punishment for larceny by the laws of North Carolina, whether the crime be committed by a white or black person. This whole matter is thus resolved. Another case of this kind has occurred in the county. The magistrate exceeded his jurisdiction—but the negro received the same punishment, both in quality and quantity, to which he would have been sentenced by the court had he been bound over, for the proof was so direct and conclusive that he could not have escaped conviction.

The second allegation is "other negroes were tied to trees and whipped, and then left tied until a storm prostrated the trees and the poor negroes fell with them, and laid a long time before being relieved."

This charge is without foundation in the manner and connection in which it is made. The report originated from this circumstance: The captain of the local police—*a military officer of the United States,* caused two negroes, *who were proved to be guilty of sheep-stealing,* to be tied up by the thumbs to two lamp-posts and to remain so suspended for two hours. While this *military order* was being executed there was a storm of wind (with some rain) and two small elm trees were blown down. The negroes were not tied to trees, "but to trees," but to iron lamp posts, and the trees which were blown down were small and not within fifty yards of the negroes. This was not done by "civilians" or by the civil authorities.

It is further alleged, that "citizens too have presumed to exercise the authority of masters over these people, and punish them at their will with such severity as to them seemed fit." In this allegation is to the rule that which is the exception to the rule. Likely on this, as on other subjects, the practices of necessary control and discipline on the part of guardians and heads of families differ, and in proportion as some are too lenient others seem to be too strict and severe, but we know of no cases of "cruelty" certainly none have occurred in this town.

And lastly it is declared that "it is even reported that negroes have been killed by the cruelty of those who should be brought to punishment." This is justly characterized as "report," it is certainly nothing more than one of those vague rumors which are afloat in every community, which can be traced to no source, and which investigation always proves to be false.—

These are the facts of this matter, and it is submitted that they do not establish the charge that the negroes have been treated cruelly by not only civilians but the civil authorities here.

This communication is written because your article is calculated to produce effects exceedingly injurious to this community and to the state generally, and it is sent to you for publication because it is not believed that you desired or intended to misrepresent either the action or sentiment of our people.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
A. MCLEAN, Mayor.

The Fayetteville Troubles—Not so Bad as Reported—Cards from the Mayor and Sheriff, &c.

Having copied from the Wilmington Herald a rumor relating to outrages alleged to have been committed at Fayetteville which it now appears were greatly exaggerated, we most cheerfully publish the following cards from the mayor of the town and the sheriff of the county.

The *Herald* publishes these cards and makes an editorial explanation.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

To the Editors of the Wilmington Herald:

In your issue of the 10th inst., the following paragraph appears, viz:

"Two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped, by the sheriff, on the sentence of a magistrate, in the town of Fayetteville."

The above paragraph is entirely erroneous. I have not whipped any negro or negroes, either in the town of Fayetteville or any other place, nor have I been called upon to do so by any magistrate in Cumberland county.

I desire further to state that no such judgment has been issued to any deputy of mine, either in the town of Fayetteville, or county of Cumberland.

Will you be good enough to give this denial a place in your paper.

Respectfully, &c.
E. W. HARDIE,
Sheriff of Cumberland.

Gov. Holden has appointed Col. W. H. H. [illegible] Tucker a Director, on the part of the State, in the Bank of North Carolina, C. R. Thomas having resigned.

[illegible]

SIX NEGROES KILLED.—We learn from Col. Lawrence, commandant of the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts as related to Col. Lawrence were as follows: The former owner of the blacks left on the approach of the Union army, the negroes remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned and recently tried to drive them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place getting some neighbors together with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported to the commandant at Wilmington, a company of soldiers was sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.

DISTRICT COURT.—The local papers bring the intelligence that the President has appointed George W. Brooks, Esq., of Pasquotank, U. S. District Judge, Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., of Washington City, U. S. Marshal, and D. H. Starbuck, Esq., of Forsyth, U. S. District Attorney for this State.

The appointment of Judge Brooks will give universal satisfaction, and so of Mr. Starbuck. They are among our most worthy citizens.—Mr. Goodloe is a native of this State, but we think he has resided in Washington City for a number of years.—*Sentinel.*

N. C. MAIL SERVICE.—The Postmaster General has accepted the offer of Nathaniel Boyden, President of the N. C. Railroad Company, to convey mails from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, (223 miles,) and back, daily, or as much oftener as trains may run, at the rate of $50 per mile, per annum.

REGISTRATION BOOKS.—Enrolling books have been sent to every County in the State, for the purpose of enrolling the voters and giving them certificates. If any County finds it expedient to have more of these books, they can be procured in any number that may be necessary, at the Government office.—*Standard.*

NATIONAL BANKS.—Steps are being taken to secure a National Bank at New Berne and also one at Charlotte. We see it stated that the necessary amount of stock has already been subscribed by the capitalists of Charlotte.

BRANCH BANK OF THE STATE.—We understand that the Branch Bank of the State at Salisbury has been closed by order of the board of directors, and its effects moved to Charlotte.—*Sal. Banner.*

BANK OF LEXINGTON.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank at Lexington on the 31st July, 1865, C. F. Lowe, Cashier, resigned his office and Jas. M. Adams was elected Cashier.

H. H. HELPER, Esq.—The Salisbury Banner says that this gentleman, the Assessor for the district of North Carolina, has arrived and is about entering on the duties of his important office.

CHAPEL HILL.—The number of Students at the University, we learn, is small, not exceeding 60. This is owing to the universal scarcity of money and the small number of students in the State prepared to enter College.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

BUFFALO SPRINGS, MECKLENBURG CO., VA., July 17, 1865.

You ask my "views of the future course and future interests of us all." The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We of the South referred the questions at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made—and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States.—Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and kindred, and to restore the prosperity of the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible—and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States.

This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and is that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable.

Very truly yours,
J. E. JOHNSTON.

Horses Captured during the Rebellion.—The Quartermaster Gen. has issued an order, under instructions from the Secretary of War, in reference to horses re-captured from the rebel armies, to the effect that where a horse captured from the rebels is identified by sufficient proof as the property of a loyal citizen, the claim of such citizen to his property will be recognized by returning the horse to him, or if the necessities of the service prevent such return, by paying for it at the average Government price of the district, receipts to be taken in all cases in duplicate.—*Standard.*

Important to Travellers.—There has been great inquiry by persons desirous of going South to know what amount of unfinished road there may be between here and Augusta, Ga. A gentleman connected officially with one of the lines states that there is an unfinished work of ten miles between Kingsville, S. C. and Branchville and another of forty miles between Branchville and Augusta. The roads from Augusta to Mobile are said to be in a proper running order.—*Progress.*

That accordance with the direction of the Postmaster General, hereafter all letters deposited in the mails addressed to the post offices in the South which have not been re-opened since the termination of the rebellion, instead of being sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington be forwarded to the re-opened offices nearest to the ones for which they are designed, there to remain, if not previously called for, until the offices to which they are addressed shall be again in operation, when they will be sent thither.

Confiscation in Louisiana.—It is said that eighty plantations in Louisiana have recently been confiscated. These embrace many of the finest sugar estates of the Southern country. Mr. Conway, the government agent, is making arrangements to divide up these estates into forty acre lots for freedmen and poor whites.

A Great mortality is said to prevail among the colored population at Charleston. About 50 [illegible] and 167 in the week [illegible].

THE CONSPIRATORS.

Mudd, Spangler, Arnold, and O'Laughlin at the Dry Tortugas.

The United States steamer Florida, Acting Volunteer Commander William Budd in command, from Dry Tortugas the 25th and Key West the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning at an early hour. Key West was [illegible] passed the United States steamer Massachusetts, bound South, and the United States steamer Fort Donelson, bound North.

THE CONSIGNMENT OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

It will be recollected that the Florida was the steamer employed by the Government to convey the conspirators (Dr. Mudd, Arnold, Spangler and O'Laughlin) to the place designated as their abode until they shall have expiated their great crimes of being concerned in the death of President Lincoln. When these State prisoners were put upon the Florida they were totally ignorant of their destination, but supposed they were to be taken to Albany for incarceration, and they were sadly disappointed when informed that their prison house would be upon the arid wastes of the Dry Tortugas, of which they undoubtedly had heard enough to inspire them with a desire to be sent almost anywhere else upon the footstool. But, on the 25th of July, when they reached the island, they were rather agreeably surprised to find that all the horrors they had imagined of the spot had been figments of the brain, and had no existence in reality.

THE TORTUGAS,

an island of some thirteen acres in extent, has no particular claims to present as a delightful place of protracted residence, being dry, barren and sand covered, with but few trees and less green grass and vegetation; but it is not Hades exactly, nor is it Pandemonium; and the conspirators may congratulate themselves that they have the freedom of its barren beaches and arid sandbanks rather than the close, dreary cells of the Albany Penitentiary, where the pure sunlight seldom penetrates, and where their fettered limbs would chafe and their hearts beat against only four hard, naked and cheerless stone walls. Fort Jefferson, an enclosure of about seven acres of the island, will be their place of confinement during the greater part of the time, but at intervals the inmates, mostly political prisoners, have the freedom of the island. There are at present five hundred and fifty of these criminals confined at the Tortugas, who are well treated, and who, other stories to the contrary notwithstanding, do not wear the ball and chain, excepting as a punishment for extreme infraction of the military law governing the fort and the neighborhood. There were but nine persons inmates of the hospital when the Florida left, which is pretty convincing evidence that the prisoners are properly fed and have the necessary medical and surgical attendance. This is as much as any of the men there confined could expect at the hands of the Government, and some would say far more than they actually deserve.

The 110 Regiment New York Volunteers is doing guard duty at Fort Jefferson, Colonel Hamilton of that command being the commandant in charge of the island. The regiment is in a fine state of discipline, and those who know the men and their officers can rest assured that there remain few loop holes or chances for escape of the prisoners committed to their charge. The Colonel has received the political prisoners, and will of course be held responsible for their proper detention.

Dr. Mudd, who is said to have many qualifications, natural and acquired, for the position and its labors, has been placed in the hospital, where he will hold the post of an assistant surgeon, giving his mind and body something to do which will aid in passing the tedious hours of his imprisonment, rendering life something more than mere existence. He will be making himself useful to a class with whom his sympathies, which first led him into difficulty, have much in common, and can read, practice his profession, and perhaps make himself believe, in time, that he is not serving out a deserved probation of punishment for so henious offence against the laws of God and man, but living the life he formerly lived in Virginia, before he ever saw or heard of John Wilkes Booth or the Southern Confederacy.

Arnold who has probably had some experience in the line, is to be made a clerk among the prisoners, and will also derive profit from employment and relief from the pang of outraged conscience.

Spangler, is to return to his trade as a carpenter, there being plenty of labor of that character to be performed on the island, in the way of repairs and erecting new additions to the buildings connected with the fort. He is reported as feeling more cheerful since learning that he is to have pure air to breathe, and plenty to eat, with accompanying manual employment.

O'Laughlin [illegible] the island suited to his mental and physical status, though it may not be so congenial as that usually pursued by the members of the corps dramatique, when at liberty, enjoying the favor of a discriminating or non-discriminating public, and playing their part before the footlights of a popular theatre. He is also reported to bear his imprisonment very well, and is thankful that he was not sent to Albany.

Upon the Florida, in charge of the prisoners on the downward trip to the Tortugas, were Brigadier General Dodd, Captain Dutton, of the Veteran Reserves, and Surgeon Porter, of the same command, with Assistant Judge Advocate General, Col. Turner—all of whom have returned to their legitimate commands—having performed the duty assigned them in accordance with their instructions.

During last week, says a Washington dispatch, upwards of a dozen citizens of the South, who had obtained their pardons, made personal application at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of lands which had been taken into the custody of the bureau. On production of the certificates of pardon, the applicants were furnished with orders upon the local agents of the bureau in the South for the restitution of the property claimed, with the provision that the owners be made to compensate the blacks for the crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession until the same are harvested.

The President has requested the Attorney General to suspend the issue of warrants for pardon until further orders. This action has been taken in order to facilitate a general clearing up of the numerous and complicated petitions now before the President, to give him the opportunity to adopt some plan which will prevent unnecessary and shameful intervention by the pardon brokers.

The population of London is now estimated at three millions. Two hundred years ago the population of London was 450,000.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 16, 1865.

An ordinance ratifying all judicial proceedings in the courts, including all judgments, decrees, deeds, and indictments; also ratifying all marriages, contracts and sales; also ratifying all State laws passed during the war, was passed to a first reading.

An ordinance prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law imposing any civil disability or punishment, or forfeiture of estate, upon any citizen engaged in the late war with the United States, or for the political opinions occasioned thereby, was also passed to a first reading.

A memorial was adopted, to be presented to the President of the United States, praying him not to garrison the State with negro troops, which was referred to General Osterhaus, to be by him forwarded to the President.

A memorial was also presented praying that steps be taken in behalf of Jefferson Davis and Gov. Clark.

The constitution committee made a report that such changes be made in the constitution of the State as will hereafter prevent slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, and striking out all portions of the old constitution relating to slavery.

An ordinance was also reported providing for the election of congressmen, members of the Legislature, Governor and other state officers, on the first Monday in October, to serve two years; also providing that all judicial and ministerial officers now in office shall continue to hold their offices for the remainder of their unexpired terms.

The second committee also presented an ordinance ratifying all the acts of the State government made in the aid of the recent war, and not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States and the state of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 21.

The following constitutional amendment has just passed the Convention by a vote of 86 to 11:

"The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery or involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State, and the Legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare shall require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

JACKSON, Aug. 22.

The State Convention to-day passed an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, and repealing all ordinances enacted by the Convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which is left for the action of the Legislature. No other business of importance was transacted.

Official Statement of our Public Debt.

The official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books of the Treasury Department on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be $2,757,253,275 85, divided thus:

The debt bearing interest in coin is $1,108,662,641 80, on which the interest is $64,521,837 50.

The debt bearing interest in lawful money is $1,289,156,545, on which the interest is $74,740,630 73.

The debt on which interest has ceased is $1,527,120.

The debt bearing no interest is $357,936,909.

The total interest both in coin and lawful money, is $139,262,468 28.

The legal tender notes in circulation are as follows:

One and two years' 5 per cent notes	$39,954,230
United States notes, old issue	472,603
" " new "	432,687,966
Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864	197,121,470
Total legal tender in circulation	685,236,269

The amount of fractional currency is $25,750,000.

The uncalled for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments amount to $15,[illegible].

The amount of coin in the Treasury is $35,338,000, and of currency $81,402,090. Total amount in treasury $116,739,[illegible].

The Previous Exhibit of the National Treasury, May 31st, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

	Am't Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,108,713,841 80	$64,480,489 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,033,470,371 04	60,158,384 52
Debt which has ceased bearing interest	786,270 09	
Debt bearing no interest	472,826,270 57	
Totals	[illegible]	$124,638,874 02

Legal Tender Notes in Circulation.—Amount

One and two years 5 per cent. notes	$39,954,230
United States notes, old issue	472,603
United States notes, new issue	432,687,966
Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864	197,121,470
Total	$685,236,269

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books, treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department on the 31st May, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Reorganization.

The first step was taken on the 7th towards reorganization in the late so called seceded States. Mississippi, under the proclamation of Governor Sharkey, elected members to a Convention, which convened on the 14th inst. to revise the State constitution. The remaining six States are to hold elections and Conventions as follows:—

State.	Time of Election.	Time of Con.
Alabama,	Aug. 31, 1865	Sept. 10, 1865
Georgia,	Oct. 4, 1865	Oct. 25, 1865
S. Carolina,	Sept. 4, 1865	Sept. 13, 1865
N. Carolina,	Sept. 21, 1865	Oct. 2, 1865
Texas,	As early a period as practicable.	
Florida,	At as early a period as practicable.	

The United States Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, reports that there were one thousand seven hundred eighty five deaths from Asiatic cholera in twenty days of June and July, and that over thirty thousand citizens of Alexandria had fled from the city at the approach of the terrible malady. From the interior the most distressing reports prevailed.

Orders have been issued at Washington to muster out all the white troops that can be dispensed with.

Colored Troops.—A Washington dispatch says: There is good authority for stating that all the colored troops now in the service are soon to be mustered out. The idea that they would be retained as a part of the regular army is erroneous. They form simply a provisional Corps, which will be discontinued in a few months.

In sixteen years emigrants to this country have sent home $65,000,000.

Court Order.

ORDERED by the Court that a reward of [illegible] be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who cut down the Union Flag in Winston, on the night of the 15th instant.

[illegible], C. C. C.
August 17th, 1865.

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is desired to secure the names and address of all persons regularly engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above a notice and request your immediate attention.

Address J. D. CAMPBELL,
Ed. N. C. Jour. of Education,
Greensboro, N. C.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling, Campbell & Albright,
PUBLISHERS,
And Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Caesar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers at as reasonable rates as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

Head'qrs Dist. West North Carolina,

LEXINGTON, N. C., August 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

It having come to the knowledge of the Major General Commanding this District that citizens have purchased serviceable horses, mules, saddles, and other government property, from soldiers and other irresponsible parties, it is therefore ordered:

1st. That officers in command at Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, Morganton and other posts in the sub-districts of Greensboro, Salisbury and Morganton, proceed at once to collect all property now in the hands of citizens, not properly obtained, and turn the same over to the Chief of the respective Departments, to whom such property belongs.

2. In cases where animals have been loaned or given to *worthy citizens*, by proper authority, they will not be taken, but papers left with the citizens securing them in the same.

3. In all cases where there is good evidence that citizens have purchased from soldiers or some unauthorized persons property belonging to the government, the same will be forwarded to these Headquarters, with full statement in each case.

4. Animals collected as above directed may be loaned and given to worthy citizens by officers commanding Sub Districts and Posts, [illegible] and description of each animal must be taken in each case. Such animals to be returned, if called for by proper authority.

5. Authorized Quartermasters, at public sale alone, can dispose of public property, and give legal bills of sale for the same. This fact all citizens should remember, and abstain in future from purchasing or receiving from other parties public property of any description.

Sure and swift punishment will follow any future criminal cases that may be discovered.

6. All citizens having in their possession government property, obtained properly or otherwise, and for which they have no written authority, will, in order to avoid trouble to themselves, report the fact to the Commanding Officer of the nearest Post.

By command of Major-General Kilpatrick.
L. G. ESTES,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adj't Gen.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS, FLOUR, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding GOODS.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

July 22, 1865. 1m.

As the War is Over
AND PEACE IS MADE,

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERYBODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

WE, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand where C. A. Winkler formerly carried on business.

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and fashionable and a well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop, and upon as good terms as can be had any where else. Produce taken for work, &c.

W. H. BEARD,
PETER GEORGE.

Winston, N. C., July 22, 1865. 1mt.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1865.

William Walker, Administrator of James Ingram, deceased,
vs.
James Ingram's heirs at law.

Petition to sell lands to make assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Ingram and Eli Ingram, two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks notifying the said Thomas and Eli Ingram to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of June, 1865.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Winston, June 13th, 1865.

Since the above order was issued [illegible] was elected Clerk by the magistrates.

July 22, [illegible]—pr. adv. $7 50.

For Sale.

ONE STILL AND WORM, in good order, holding [illegible] gallons.

Apply to GEORGE S. MATHEWS,
Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., July 22, 1865.